

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye.; STEPANYAN, Ye.P.; LAPIN, M.D.

Effect of thrombogenic processes and anticoagulation therapy
on the protein fractions of the blood serum in cancer of the
cardial region of the stomach and esophagus. Zhur.eksp.i klin.med.
4 no.5t45-52 '64. (MIRA 38:11)

1. Institut grudney khirurgii AMN SSSR.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof.; POKROVSKIY, A.V.; POTEMKINA, Ye.V.; RABOTNIKOV, V.S.

Diagnosis of occlusive lesions of the branches of the aortic arch,
Sov. med. 28 no.3:15-21 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Otdeleniye khirurgii sosudov (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye.Berezov) Instituta
serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii AMN SSSR (di-rektor - zasluzhennyj
deyatel' nauki RSFSR - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov), Moskva.

BEREZOV, Yu. Ye., prof.; KHUTSISHVILI, T.S.

New method for the revascularization of the heart in experimental myocardial ischemia. Eksper. khir. i anest. no.1:11-15 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Sosudistoya otdeleniye (zav. - prof. Yu.Ye. Berezov) Instituta serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (direktor - prof. S.A. Kolesnikov; nauchnyy rukovoditel' - akademik A.N. Bakulev) AMN SSSR, Moskva i Otdeleniye serdechno-sosudistoy khirurgii (zav. - dotsent Sh. K. Makharadze) Gruzinskogo instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy kardiologii imeni M.D. Tsinamdzgvarishvili (direktor - prof. I.V. Dzhavakhishvili) AMN SSSR, Tbilisi.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof.; SAVEL'YEV, V.S., prof.; KOMAROV, B.D., kand. med. nauk

Surgical technique in aneurysms of the abdominal aorta. Khirurgija
40 no.11:16-21 N '65.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Klinika fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (dir. - akademik A.N.Bakulev)
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Pirogova.

BEREZOV, Yu.Ye., prof., red.; KOLESNIKOV, S.A., red.; ROVNOV,
A.S., red.; POKROVSKIY, A.V., red.; RABOTNIKOV, V.S.,
red.; STOLYPIN, P.G., red.; TSENTSIPER, M.B., red.

[Surgery on the aorta and the main large vessels] Khirurgiia
aorty i krupnykh magistral'nykh sosudov. Moskva, Meditsina,
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~~otv.red.; BEBEZOVA, A.S., red.; GUS'KOVA, O.M., tekhn.red.~~

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deniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda.
(Bibliography—Geophysics)

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A.S., red.; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn. red.

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sbornik statei. X razdel programmy MGG (okeanologii) Mo-
skva, [In Russian with summaries in English.] No.4. 1961.
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110 p.

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(Indian Ocean--Oceanographic research)

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rammy MGG: Okeanologiya.

ASLANOVA, G.D.; ZATRUTINA, R.F.; RUBINA, L.S.; SOKOLOVA, V.A.;
SILKIN, B.I., otv. red.; BEREZOVA, A.S., red.

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red.; BEREZOVA, A.S., red.; POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

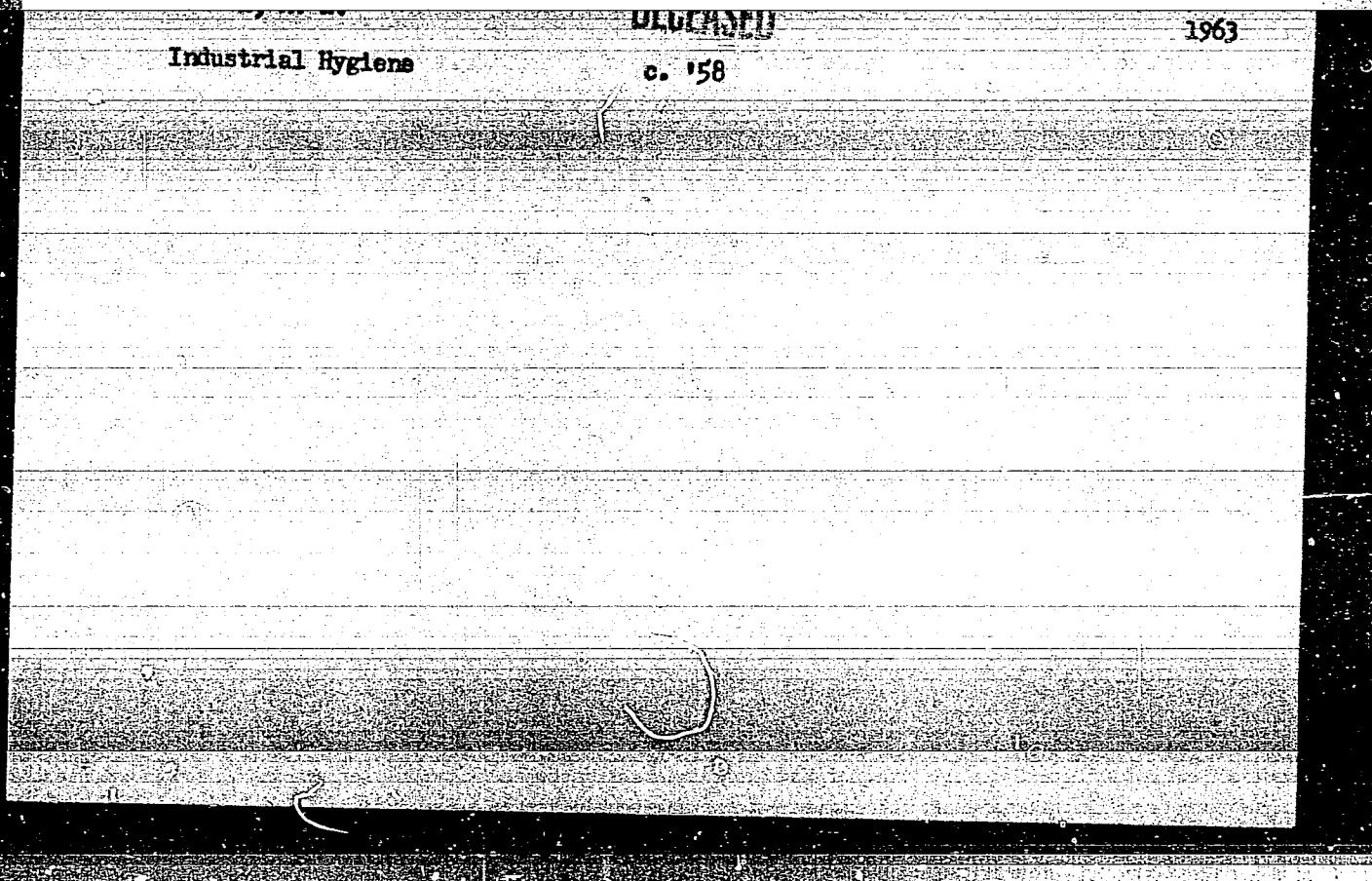
[Problems of aerological structure, circulation and climate of
the free atmosphere in the central Arctic and in the Antarctic]
Voprosy aerologicheskogo stroeniia, tsirkuliatsii i klimata
svobodnoi atmosfery Tsentral'noi Arktiki i Antarktiki. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 317 p. (Akademija nauk SSSR. Mezhdunardnogo
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skogo goda. II razdel programmy MGG: Meteorologija, no.4)

(MIRA 15:12)

(Arctic regions—Meteorology)
(Antarctic regions—Meteorology)

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"The Production of Electrolytic Cobalt Coatings Using Inert Anodes."
 P. M. Luk'yanyov and T. N. Gerasimova. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.), 1950, 21, (10/11), 1450-1451.—[In Russian.] The electrolyte used contained 800 grm. CoSO_4 and 100 grm. NaNO_3 in one litre of water. The rapid increase in acidity which occurs during electrolysis has an unfavourable effect on the coatings. The acidity should not exceed 1-2. A graphite anode (anode : cathode area = 2 : 1) was used and was packed round with cobalt carbonate held together by a cloth diaphragm. Under these conditions excellent deposits were obtained, using current densities of 1-5 amps./dm.². Current 2-14 sec., which did not become detached from an iron anode when the latter was fractured by bending to and fro through 180°. The current efficiency approached 100% at an electrolyte temperature of 50° C. Coatings obtained in 10 minutes with current densities of 3-6 amps./dm.² and having a thickness of 7-12 μ had the remarkably low porosity of 1-2 pores/cm.², which is considerably better than nickel. A study of the polarization over an angular cathode showed that the throwing power of the bath increases with temperature and falls off with increasing current density. It is not markedly affected by stirring the bath.—A. B.

BEREZOVА, V.D.

Reorganizing the work of state testing laboratories of the State Committee. Standartizatsiia 29 no.2:53-55 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Upolnomochenny Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov Litovskoy SSR.

RgAm

BERESOVKA, YO

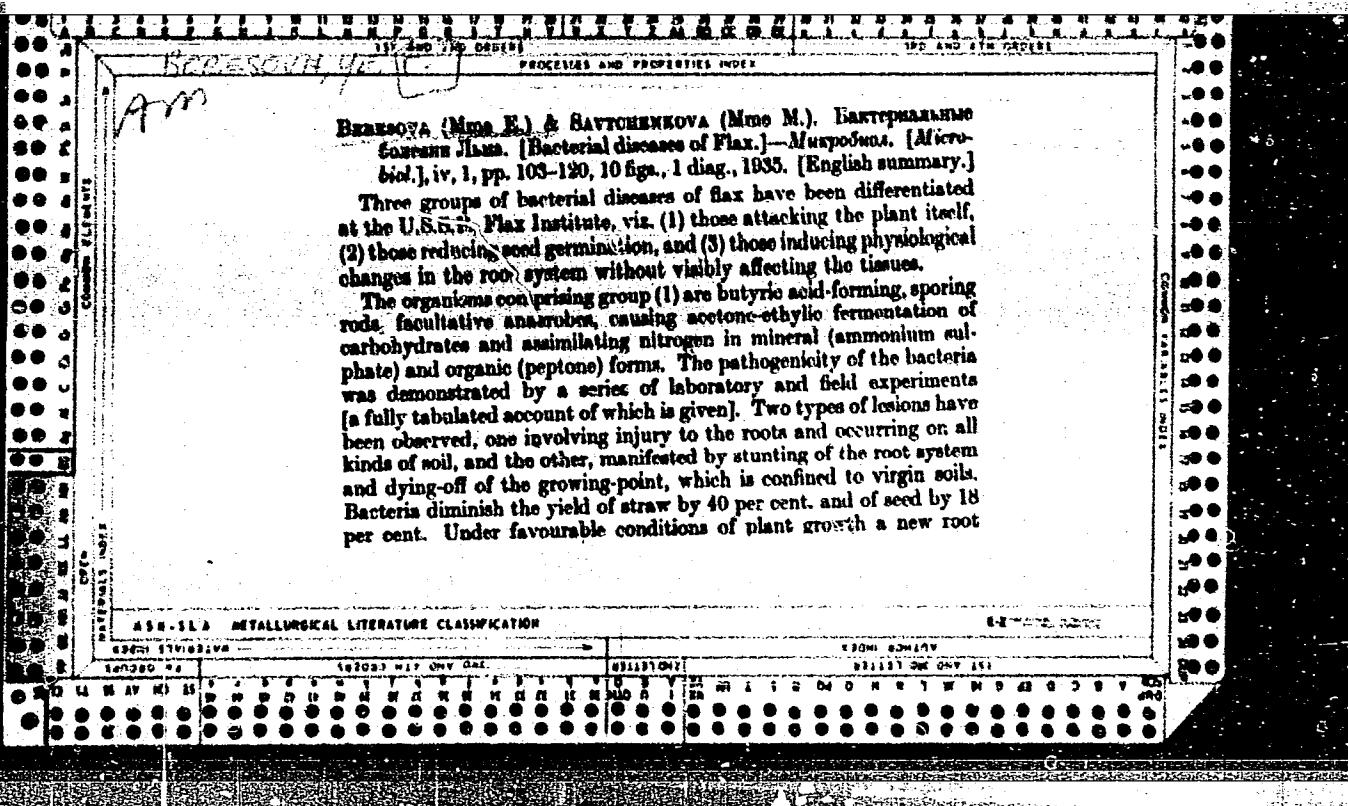
Beresova (Yine J. P.) & Naotkova (Mina A. N.). *Bakterielle Methoden zur Bekämpfung wichtiger Krankheiten der landwirtschaftlichen Pflanzen. 1. Rostbakterien als Mittel zur Bekämpfung von Krankheiten des Leins. 2. Der Einfluss der Bakteriobehandlung auf den Gehalt der Körnerpflanzen des Sommergetreides mit gesetzlichen Fällen und seinen Erträgen. 3. Mykolytische Bakterien im Wurzelsystem der Pflanzen.* [A bacterial method for the control of phytopathogenic diseases of agricultural plants. 1. Seed 'bacterization' as a means for the control of Flax disease. 2. The influence of seed 'bacterization' on the infection of Summer Wheat seedlings by parasitic fungi and on the yield of the crop. 3. Mycolytic bacteria in the root system of plants.] — Minskod. [Minskod.], viii, pp. 186-197, 198-200, 698-699, 1935. [Russian. Abstr. in Chem. Zsh., cxii (5), I, pp. 100-101, 1941.]

Note 1 of this series is contributed by J. P. Beresova, 2 by A. N. Naotkova, and 3 by both authors jointly. In laboratory experiments at the Moscow Institute of Agricultural Microbiology, the increase of germinability of flax seed treated with mycolytic bacteria [cf. R.A.M., xxi, p. 639] amounted to 10 per cent, over the control samples, the corresponding figures for decrease of heavy and milder infection by *Fusarium* [flax] being 40 and 19 per cent, respectively; at harvesting the incidence of wilt was 16 per cent, less in the stands from treated seed than in those from non-'bacterized', with a 10 to 12 per cent. heavier yield. Br generally gave the best results of the strains tested, though in some cases F_1 to afforded the maximum stimulus to production. Dry preparations are less apt to injure the seed than liquid ones, peat being preferable to kolin as a base, except on light sandy soils. Compared with chemical seed treatment, 'bacterization' occupies an intermediate position, being superior to the standard disinfectant PD and somewhat less effective than granozan, which has not yet been put on the market.

Of the bacteria used in experiments for the control of *Fusarium* in summer wheat, F_0 and F_2 (*Pseudomonas*) and B_1 (*Achromobacter*) were the most efficacious both for healthy and diseased seed samples.

the percentage of healthy seedlings being raised from 87 to 93 per cent. in the former and from 41 to 68 per cent. in the latter. In pot trials the grain yield was increased by 30 and 28 per cent. by *P. so* and *Bacillus* *virchowii*, respectively. The organisms were heat applied to the seed-grain in a pot base.

Under similar conditions and in the same soils the number of mycotoxic bacteria is larger in the root system of the Leguminosae than in fax and grasses. The bacterial population fluctuates according to the stage of growth of the host, reaching a maximum during flowering. Seed "inoculation" with strain *P. so* substantially increases the number of mycotoxic bacteria in the root systems of fax and wheat.



systems may be formed and the dead stem replaced. Individual strains of bacteria show variations in virulence, and some reduce the yield on rich, dark-coloured soils as heavily as on poor, sandy loams, though the general tendency is for the latter to be most affected.

Further studies are required in the case of the seed bacterium, causing a loss of germination of 28 per cent., and also on those responsible for physiological changes in the root system and reducing the yield by 15 to 20 per cent.

Bacteria's infection of flax appears to be largely controllable by proper tillage on virgin soil and the use of suitable fertilizers.

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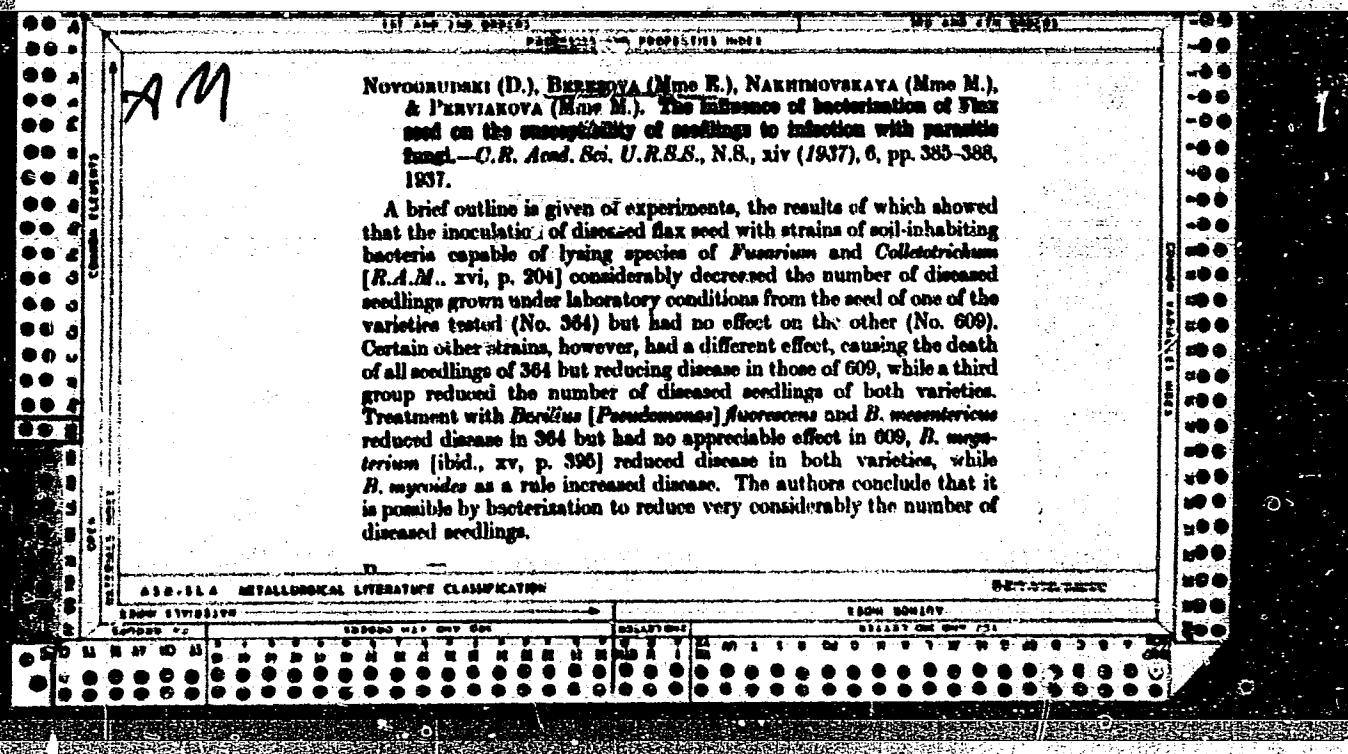
BEREZOVAYA, E. F.

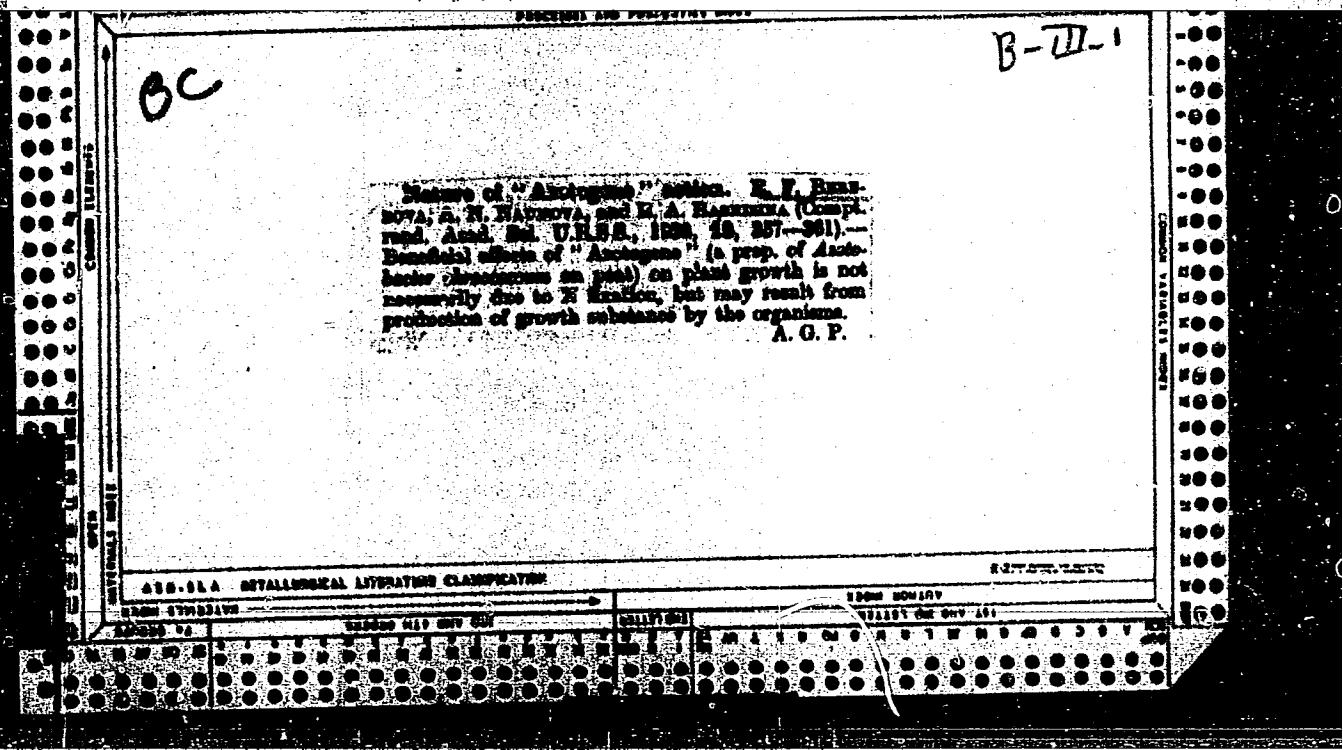
"Bacterial Diseases of Flax," Mikrobiologiya, vol. 4, no. 1, 1935, pp. 103-120.
448.3 M582

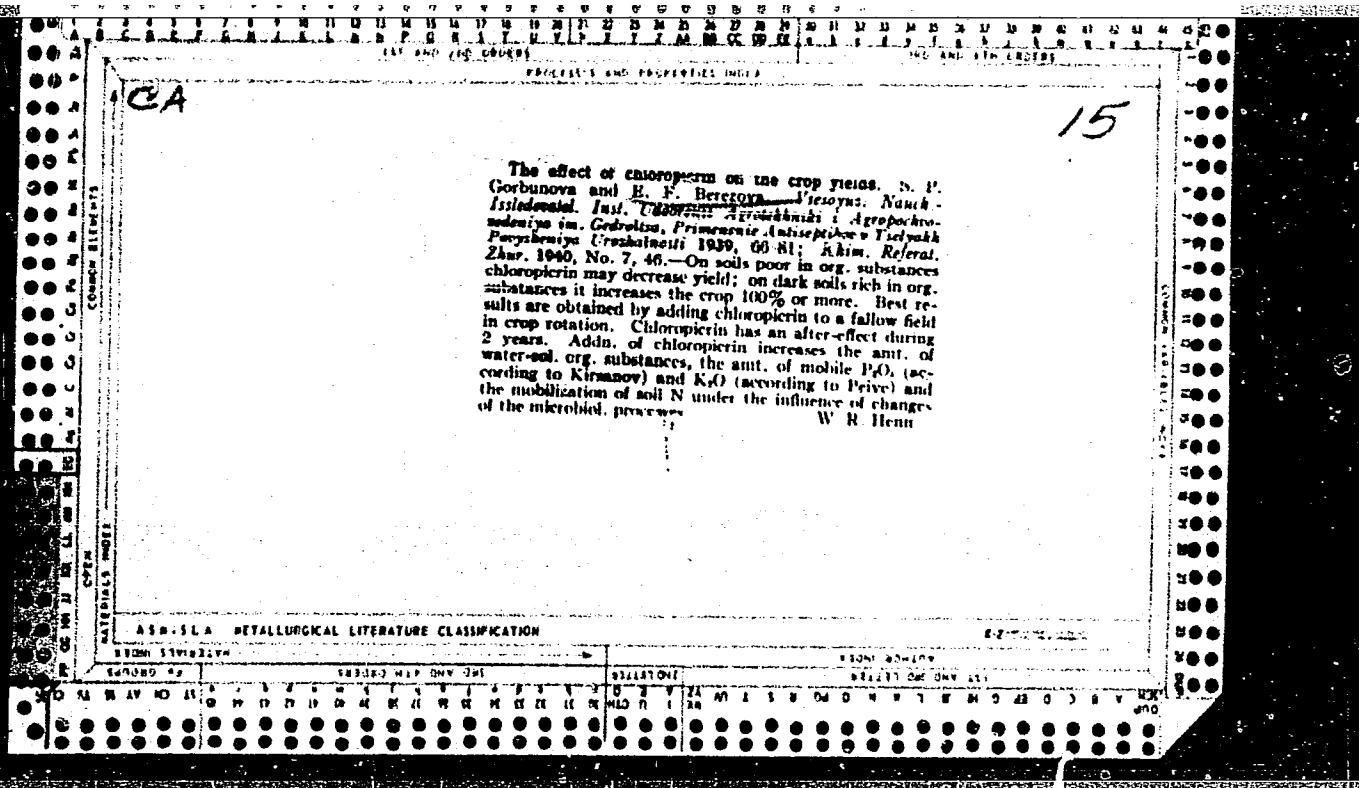
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Microbiological investigation of the dark, slightly marshy inland virgin soils. K. Dzhigurzhan, N. Pudina, L. Sula-kova and A. Shchelkunova. *Voprosy Otseleniya i Upravleniya Zemel'nyimi Resursami*. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk im. Leibniza. 1939. 131-149; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 8, 47.—Flax on dark, slightly marshy soils is affected by bacteriosis. The yield of flax grown on the humus horizons (in which the mass of humates is present in the form of Ca humates) was small. Addn. of manure increased the yield of flax several times and sharply decreased bacteriosis. Combination of manure with mineral fertilizers and with B fertilizers is an effective method against bacteriosis.

W. R. Head

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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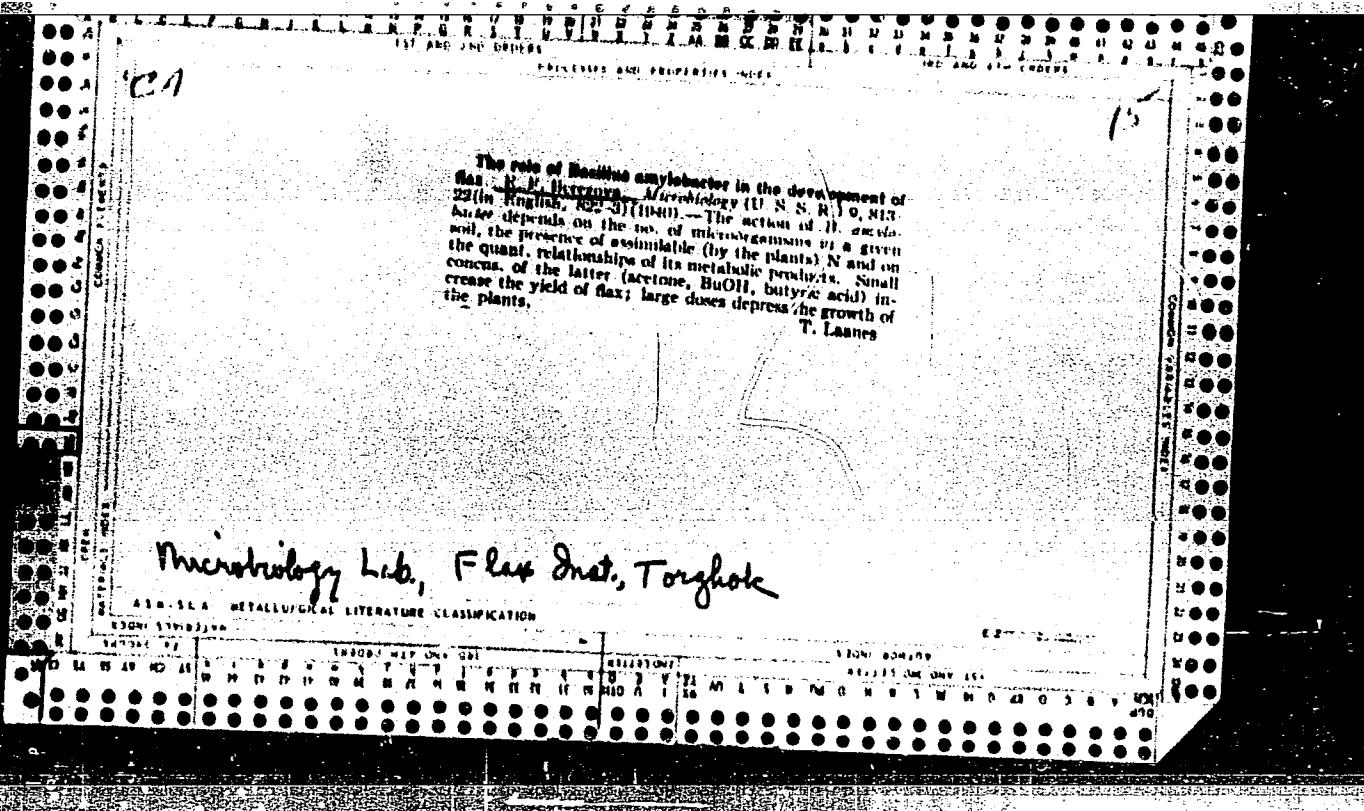
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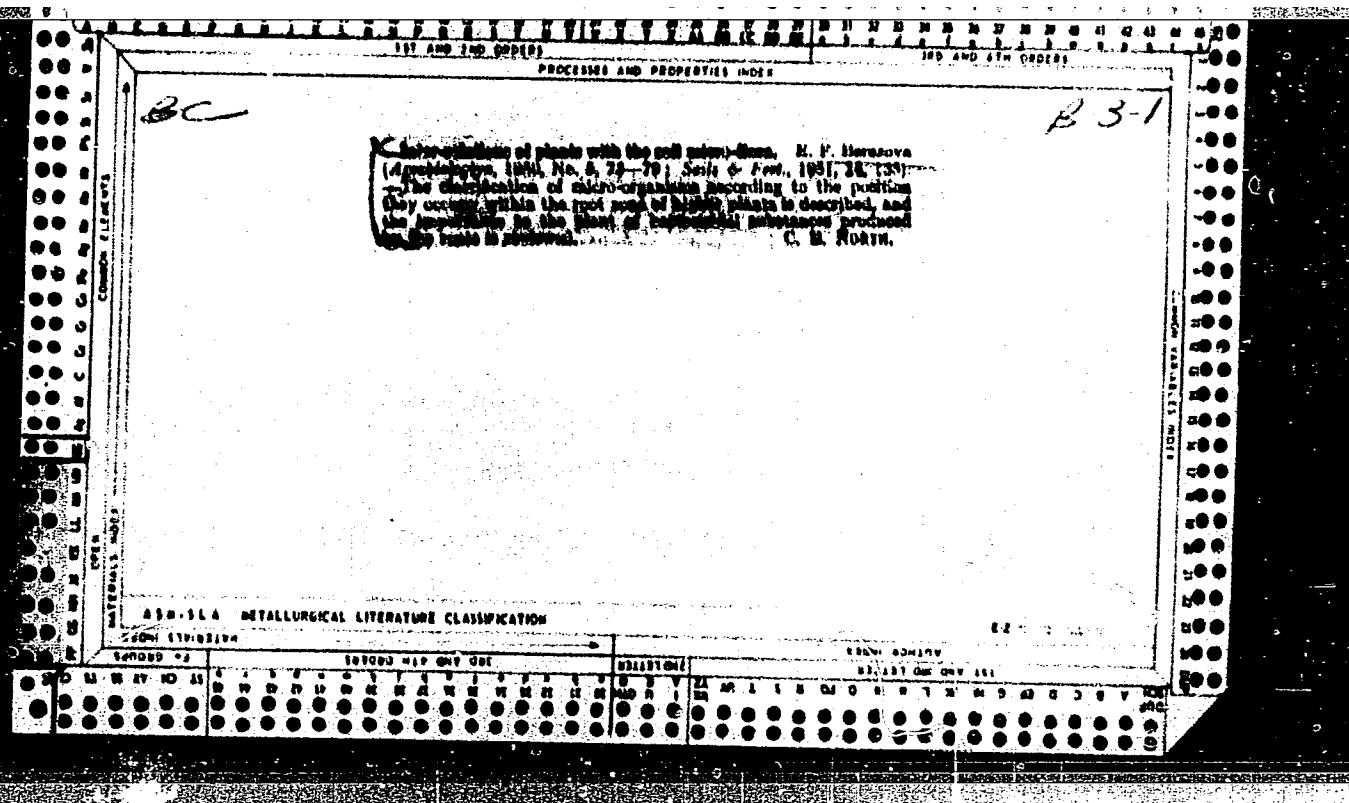
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The nature or the activity of granulated superphosphate.
R. Berzova and A. Fadeeva. Agrobiologiya 1950,
No. 1, 39-53. Addns. of granulated superphosphate,
especially the kind that has been neutralized (no definition
for this kind is given), increase the *Aspergillus* flora much
more than addns. of the powdery kind of superphosphate.

J. S. Joffe

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BEREZOVA, N. F.

The role of microelements in the nutrition of plants in
the light of progressive agrobiological science. E. P.
Berezova. Sov. Agron. 8, No. 11, 31-34 (1930); Chem.
Zvest. 1931, II, 886. A review. M. G. Moore

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The influence of granular superphosphate with and without organic matter on the soil microflora. L. I. Berezova and E. Kh. Rempe. Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Nauk im. V. I. Lenina 16, No. 4, 3-8 (1951).
Granular superphosphate mixed with organic materials harbors a huge microflora near its granules. Superphosphate without org. matter favors an increase in microorganisms away from the granules. J. S. Joffe

1951

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BEREGIC, V.
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E.F.

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